

A PEEP INTO BERLIN

RIXDORF, THE WHITECHAPEL OF THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

There are no slums, and everything is bright and clean and under police control in the quarter where the working people live.

Nothing in Berlin so much impresses me as Rixdorf, the Whitechapel of the German capital.

You know the east end of London—the stifling courts, the grimy alleys, the roaring taverns, the tattered children, the suffocating reek of frying fish and the groups of gossiping slatterns at every gloomy doorstep. Now let me show you another European city houses its working classes. Come with me into the "slums" of Berlin.

From the center of the city, with its splendid houses and its ceaseless shops, an electric tram carries one swiftly to Rixdorf, a district connected by every possible means with every quarter of the city, however fashionable or magnificent. And when you reach it you scarcely know that you have left the fashionable and magnificent quarters at all, for on every side of you are spacious streets, with trees planted at the curb, and on the other hand tall white palaces rising up with solid dignity toward a clear sky; huge houses, bright and speckless, with wide doorways, many shining windows and iron railed balconies, where creepers twine and children play; splendid and noble houses, such as you would look for with difficulty in almost any quarter of London. It is here that the working classes of Berlin live out their careful, thrifty and laborious lives.

The jerry builder does not exist in Berlin. As soon as land falls vacant it is purchased by companies of recognized repute, often by banking houses, and only such streets are planned which meet all the requirements of sanitation and art. The houses are built, and the working classes enter them, the well off renting the ground and first floors, the poorer folk mounting to the floors above. From the doorstep to the fan light in the roof everything is clean and orderly.

I have had the pleasure of entering some of these flats and talking to their owners. I found the interiors not whit less pleasing than the magnificence of the facades. Here, for instance, is the home of a man who keeps a little greengrocer's shop in his front room. On the walls are shelves bright with polished china and tin. A stove filled with hot bricks diffuses a pleasant warmth and shines in all its tiles with the labors of the housewife. A table spread with a neat cloth occupies the center of the room and is set out with the frugal tea of the little family. The grandmother, with a warm shawl over her shoulders, sits in a high backed chair beaming at her visitors. The good housewife, radiantly clean, hangs over the back of the chair, nodding a sympathetic head at every twist of the conversation. Big and burly, leaning against the wall, with his cap in his hand, his arms folded across his deep chest, is the master of the household—an ex-seaman, with shining dark eyes, black hair and a red face.

The big bear bound which pulls the vegetable cart through the streets presses his full weight against the legs of the English visitor and drives him slowly and resolutely to the wall, where he holds him prisoner till the master, laughing, and the housewife, apologizing, call him off. We learn from these good people that they have their hard times and that it is often difficult to dress the children as they could wish, but nevertheless they never go short of food—no, no; that does not happen in Berlin. As for work—why, life would be a poor thing without it, and there is usually an hour or two in the evening when they can go and hear music at the cafe. Oh, yes; they are comfortable enough, and Berlin is pretty good as cities go. But the country—ah, that's fine, that is!

But everywhere, even in this orderly quarter of the city, there is evidence of what the Berliners hate and resent more than anything else—"the control." "Look!" said my guide, a workman, as we mounted the stairs of one of these Rixdorf palaces. His hand pointed to a door on the first floor, and I saw to my amazement that it was a police office. "Yes," he said bitterly, "they live with us; even in our houses! The control; always the control!" I asked to be allowed to enter, and, having a magic name on my lips as an introduction, I was permitted to inspect the place. The police greeted me in a pleasant fashion, taking their cigars from their mouths and pausing in their games to give me information. As we passed out and stood for a moment looking at the photographs and descriptions of missing citizens on the wall I told my guide that the police seemed to me agreeable enough.

"They are all right," he said, "but they are only the stringers. The people who pull the strings—ah, those are the devils! You should see them! Oh, my heavens, you should!"

But I saw no brutalizing evidence of the control in my wanderings. I entered little beer houses, comfortable places with tables and chairs and stu-

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CONSUMPTION

sic going cheerfully through the evening, and saw no check upon the enjoyment of the people. They have their beer gardens in Rixdorf, their music halls and their places for lectures and Socialist meetings. They walk through the broad streets and pay calls at each other's houses and crowd to the Templehof to see the great military reviews. It seemed to me that they are in happy circumstances.

Now, I saw during all my wanderings through Rixdorf one half drunken man, but never did I see a drunken woman. I am told that drunkenness among the women is unknown.—Harold Hingle in London Mail.

Young Roscius.

One of the strangest figures of the British stage was Young Roscius. His other name was William Henry West Betty. He lived until Aug. 24, 1874, although he had made his last stage appearance on Aug. 9, 1824, at the age of thirty-two. Theatrical history has no parallel to his childhood. It was this little Irish boy who after seeing Mrs. Siddons had declared that he must die if he did not become an actor. He took Belfast by storm in 1803, when not quite twelve, and nearly stifled scores of Londoners on Dec. 1, 1804. Foot guards and officers were overpowered by the crowd, and gentlemen charged through the boxes and jumped by twenties into the "pit" for places. Master Betty brought \$86,050 to Drury Lane in twenty-eight nights. William Pitt adjourned the house of commons to let members see him as Hamlet, and his boom lasted until 1808. His adult return to the stage was brief and a failure.

A Royal Accomplish.

One day when Francis I. was in his chapel attending mass with several of his noblemen a well dressed pickpocket went and stood behind the cardinal of Lorraine and abstracted his purse, but unable to do this without the king perceiving it he put up his finger to intimate that the latter should keep silence. The king took it for a practical joke and said never a word. But after the service he asked the cardinal what he had done with his purse. The prelate, not being able to find it, was very much annoyed and took the king to task, who greatly enjoyed the fun, and at length ordered the purse to be restored to the cardinal. The thief did not, however, come forward, and the king discovered too late that he had been tricked.

Sass Costs Money.

When Fanny Kemble spent her summers in Massachusetts she engaged a neighbor to drive her regularly about the country. On their first excursion he began to discuss the crops and the history of the people, when Mrs. Kemble said in her dramatic fashion, "Sir, I have engaged you to drive, not talk." The farmer kept his peace and when the vacation was over sent in his bill. "What is this item, sir?" she asked. "I do not understand it." With equal gravity he rejoined: "Sass, \$5. I don't often take it, but when I do I charge!" The bill was paid, and it made a firm friend of Mrs. Kemble ever after.—Christian Register.

The American Eagle.

Our baldheaded eagle, so called because the feathers on the top of his head are white, was called the Washington eagle by Audubon, the great naturalist. Like Washington, he is brave and fearless, and as his name and greatness are known the world over so can the eagle soar to heights beyond others. The eagle was adopted as the emblem of the United States in 1783, since when it has been used on the tips of flagpoles, coins, United States seals and on the shield of Liberty.—Washington Star.

ALACHUA COUNTY.

Alachua county is 806,400 acres in area, has 248 miles railroad, 900 miles wagon road, 66 postoffices, 123 public schools, 27 phosphate plants, 20 saw mills, \$75,000 court house, five newspapers, and produces corn, cotton, rice, sugar, oats, rye, potatoes, pineapples, oranges, peaches, pears, plums, peacans, and all kinds of vegetables.

Gainesville, the County Seat.

Has fourteen churches, two public schools, the East Florida Seminary, private schools, three newspapers, United States land office, the best water, fire alarm system, electric and gas lights, two ice factories, machine shops, three wool factories, cotton gin, two moss factories, three railroads, two fertilizer manufacturing companies, one flax manufactory, one rectifying serpentine plant, two banks, and well stocked stores embracing everything in the commercial line.

Her Smuggled Necklace.

Women who are the soul of rectitude in all other things will not hesitate to evade the law when it comes to smuggling. For some reason or other they do not consider smuggling dishonest, but rather as an exciting sort of game to play. Every woman who goes to Europe spends hours of her preparation to return in devising means of bringing things in without paying duty.

Men are much more honest about the things they bring in, and not long ago I heard of a case in which a man humored this smuggling tendency in his daughter, but took good care that she should not be discovered evading the law.

His daughter had purchased a valuable diamond necklace in London and announced her determination to bring it in without paying one penny of duty. There was no reason in the world why she should have chosen to do this, as her father was a very rich man and could have paid the duty without noting its absence from his bank account. But she wanted the excitement, and her father agreed to let her have her own way. She brought the necklace in in a small bag, which her father asked her to let him hold for a moment or two, and it was not for nearly a year that she found out her father had declared the ornament and paid the duty on it. At any rate, she had had her amusement.—New York Post.

NOTICE.

United States Land Office, Gainesville, Fla., Dec. 20, 1904.

To Whom It May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that the State of Florida has filed in this office the following lists of lands selected by the State for School Indemnity under the Act of Congress dated February 28, 1861.

The following tracts, embraced in said lists, are in townships containing mineral claims of record, viz:

List 100, filed August 14, 1902, for E½ NW¼, NW¼ NW¼ & NW¼ SW¼ Sec. 20, Tp. 11 S., R. 17 E.

List 112, filed Sept. 25, 1902, for S½ NW¼ Sec. 18, Tp. 11 S., R. 17 E.

List 117, filed Jan. 9, 1903, for NW¼ NW¼ Sec. 28, Tp. 11 S., R. 17 E.

List 121, filed Oct. 5, 1903, for NW¼ NW¼ & NW¼ NW¼ Sec. 28, Tp. 11 S., R. 17 E.

A copy of said lists, so far as relating to these tracts, by descriptive subdivisions, has been conspicuously posted in this office for inspection by any person interested and the public generally.

Within the next sixty days following the date of this notice, under the departmental regulations of Nov. 27, 1896, (23 L. D. 490) protests or contests against the claim of the State to any of the tracts or subdivisions herein described, on the ground that the same are more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, will be received and noted for report to the General Land Office at Washington, D. C.

Failure to protest or contest the claim of the State to said land within the time specified will be considered sufficient evidence of its non-mineral character, and the selection being otherwise free from objection will be recommended for approval.

W. G. ROBINSON, Register.

HENRY S. CHURCH, Receiver.

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The Florida Fruit and Truck Grower

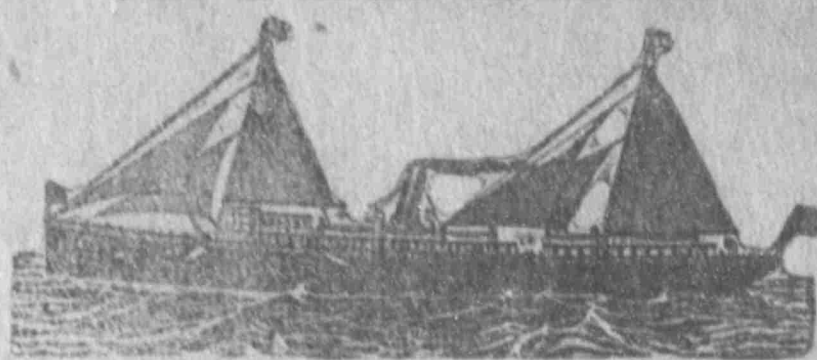
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SCHEDULE

Southbound..... Jacksonville..... Arrive 2:00 am

Read down..... Palatka..... Leave 8:00 pm

8:45 pm..... Astor..... 8:30 pm

8:00 am..... St. Francis..... 2:00 pm

4:30 am..... Beresford (DeLand)..... 1:00 pm

Arrive 8:30 am..... Sanford..... 9:30 am

10:00 am..... Enterprise..... 10:00 am

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W. G. COOPER, Jr., Freight Agent, Foot of Hogan street, Jacksonville.

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FLORIDA EAST COAST RAILWAY.

Local Time Card No. 59. In Effect Jan. 30, 1905.

SOUTH-BOUND—READ DOWN.

NORTH-BOUND—READ UP.

No. 99	No. 39	No. 29	No. 23	STATIONS.	No. 78	No. 74	No. 28	No. 99
Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily		Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
8:05 p	12:15 p	10:00 a	8:00 a	Lv. Jacksonville	7:30 p	7:40 p	6:00 a	8:45 a
8:15 p	12:25 p	10:10 a	8:10 a	St. Augustine	7:40 p	7:50 p	6:10 a	8:55 a
8:25 p	12:35 p	10:20 a	8:20 a	Daytona	7:50 p	8:00 p	6:20 a	9:05 a
8:35 p	12:45 p	10:30 a	8:30 a	Fort Pierce	8:00 p	8:10 p	6:30 a	9:15 a
8:45 p	12:55 p	10:40 a	8:40 a	Fort Pierce	8:10 p	8:20 p	6:40 a	9:25 a
8:55 p	1:05 p	10:50 a	8:50 a	Fort Pierce	8:20 p	8:30 p	6:50 a	9:35 a
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9:15 p	1:25 p	11:10 a	9:10 a	Fort Pierce	8:40 p	8:50 p	7:10 a	9:55 a
9:25 p	1:35 p	11:20 a	9:20 a	Fort Pierce	8:50 p	9:00 p	7:20 a	10:05 a
9:35 p	1:45 p	11:30 a	9:30 a	Fort Pierce	9:00 p	9:10 p	7:30 a	10:15 a
9:45 p	1:55 p	11:40 a	9:40 a	Fort Pierce	9:10 p	9:20 p	7:40 a	10:25 a
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